MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK DRY-GOODS CLUB NOT POPOCRATS.

Many Will Vote for the Indianapolis Ticket-Col. Mosby's Reasons for Supporting Mckinley.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 .- The Herald says: Among the more than ten thousand men | ard; practically a monometallic gold standwhose names were enrolled in the Dry ard. 1892, not one can be found or heard of who | the iron money of the Spartans, supports the Chicago platform or nominees. The New York Democrats in the dry-goods trade organized the Cleveland and Steven- silver when it was at a premium by reson Club in October, 1892, and having fitted | fusing to coin, now want the government up rooms at Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway. Value by coining their silver at the ratio of held the first mass meeting on Oct. 15. At | 16 to 1, when it is worth in the market only that time more than ten thousand names | 32 to 1. They think that this will lift sil appeared on the roll of membership, and they embraced those of nearly all the Dem- the other class of silver enthusiasts who meeting was addressed by Frederick R. Coudert. He said: "I am a good Demo- will be no rise in prices and no advantage tisan. I love my country above all, and I tell you if the Democratic party should bonds who are following him want silver ever take up any measure meaning jeal- to go down-the cheaper it is, the better ousy and disruption, I should drop my partisanship instanter and fight against it as a citizen." He is keeping his promise to- farmers have no metallic money. I was day, and the men who heard him are his

The members of the organization of 1892 intend to form a new club, which will work directly against the regular Democratic platform and nomination, but it will not take definite shape until after the Indian-apolis convention. "We were good Democrats in 1892, when we supported the regular Democratic ticket, and we are now good Democrats in opposing it," said Mr. Walter Stanton, of No. 83 Worth street, who was president of the Cleveland and Stevenson Club. "I don't believe you will find ne member of that club who now supports the Chicago platform. We are now appealed to as patriots, and must sink parti- tage it would be to the Virginia farmers. anship. I believe that the ultimate salvation of the country will come out of the Indianapolis convention, where, I hope, a latform will be adopted on which all pafrom disruption and dishonesty." club all opposed to the Chicago platform," said Mr. Miles M. O'Brien, who was chair-

Jackson on Altgeld and Tillman and call it Democracy. Charles B. Peet, Henry Newman and vice presidents of the d club, and John P. Faure, its secretary, all express like views.

am a Democrat all the time, but can't sup-

port any un-Democratic platform of repu-

Cleveland and Stevenson organization.

financial basis," said Mr. Worrall, "and other things will take care of themselves. We will have it, too, but we mustn't rest on a feeling of security. We must work until the polls close election day. This present crisis is the outgrowth of years miseducation, and it means hard work to ange that education in three months. There is much misconception that must be odical epidemics that have passed over the orrected. We are a borrowing, not a lendg nation. We can't shut curselves in, ecause we export too much. It is ridiculous to talk about ignoring the rest of the civilized world and being a law unto our-

Members of the old club are all against the platform of repudiation," said Mr. Peet. "I was at the Chicago convention and saw that this fight was inevitable. It is the duty of every patriot to vote for McKinley or the Indianapolis nominee. The Indiandis ticket will draw many votes from Bryan and will be the cause of his de-We are face to face with a disposition. We can bear a Republican tariff, but we can't stand repudiation We must bury the silver craze, maintain the national honor, and that will res ore confidence, which will bring prosperity.

MOSBY FOR M'KINLEY,

The Ex-Confederate's Reasons for Opposing Popocracy's Nominee. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- Col. John S. Mosby, who achieved notoriety during the civil war as one of the most daring rangers on the Confederate side, and who was subsequently appointed Consul-general to China by President Grant, has addressed an open letter to a Virginia editor who asked Mosby's views on the political situation and the policies represented by the two presidential candidates in this coun-

"If I had a million votes," says the ex-Confederate chieftain. "I would give them to Mckinley. I am opposed to the Populist ticket nominated at Chicago. The United States was placed on the gold standard by Andrew Jackson over sixty years ago, and we have been there ever since. am opposed to substituting for it now depreciated currency, and descending to a commercial level with Siam. I was opposed to the Bland silver bill in 1878, because regarded it as repudiation in disguise, and the first financial step in the descent to Avernus, where Coxey and Bryan are try- listened to an appropriate sermon by the ing to land us. Experience has confirmed

the opinions formed then. "During a residence of several years in China and in frequent visits to Mexico, that has free coinage, I never saw a piece of gold in circulation. By a natural law, as universal as that of gravitation, the cheaper always drives out the dearer currency. Bimetallism-by which is meant the coinvate account, with full legal-tender valueis a dream that can never be realized. Of these divisions will be in the parade and chronicler relates that Chamberlin and a course the government can coin both metals, but only the inferior will circulate. On the recognition of this principle, the English monetary system is founded.

"But, says the Coxey platform, 'that is British policy, and we ought not to follow it.' And so is the habeas corpus act and our great inheritance of free institutions. To diseard a policy merely because a great commercial nation was the first to adopt would be as absurd as to accept the Rev. ohn Jasper's theory of the solar system in preference to Newton's.

question of the so-called double standard is not a new one; it vexed Europe for two hundred years, and was finally condemned as impracticable by the greatest statesmen and economists. Bimetillsm, or the marriage of the two metals, never has existed and never can exist anywhere. The laws of nature forbid it. Napoleon's attempt to establish it in France Moscow. For eighty years the United and the saloon question were both finally States had a free coinage law, but always, settled, and in a definite, decided and plain in fact, had the single standard-first silver, and then gold.

"Senator Daniel said in his speech at the convention: 'We have gold and silver dollars circulating to ether at par to-day, by virtue of the government's stamp,' which is a refutation of the theory of the econ-omists. If a representative of the terri-Virgin'a Senator should know better. The reason why silver dollars pass as the equal of gold dollars is the pledge of the overnment to maintain their equality with gold, just as the note of a tramp might negotiated in bank with Astor's or Vanderbilt's indorsement upon it. When greenbacks were depreciated 50 per cent. hey had the same stamp on them that they have now.

"If there is any such magic in a stampby inscribing on an inferior metal F Pluribus Unum and the American eagle

Awarded

Highest Honors-World's Fals.

MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

AGAINST BRYAN such a transformation of value can be effected, then why not try it on copper and turn the great Anaconda mine into coin? I believe in monometalism just as I believe in any other law of nature; the revolution of the earth and the motion of the planets. For the same reason that depreciated greenbacks drive specie out of circulation, depreciated silver with free coinage would drive gold out of circulation. With free coinage there is no guaranty of the equality of the coins, but each metal stands on its merits. The so-called double standard is an idyl that might have deceived a simple, bucolic age; it is out

of date in the nineteenth century. "In 1873, when the silver dollar was dropped by law, it had become as obsolete as a Roman coin found at Pompeii The law simply recognized an existing fact: Theoretically we had a bimetallic stand-The enlightened nations of the world would no sooner think of restoring the old, discreted system than of going back to

Populist ticket with entirely opposite ends in view. The miners who demonetized to create for their benefit an artificial ver to a par with gold. The miners would be the only people benefited by the rise; ocrats in the business in New York. That | want cheap money and inflated prices would be out in the cold. If the silver | and his establishment was one of the dollar is equal to the gold dollar, there noted places of the city. Chamberlin had crat, but I am a citizen before I am a par- in paying off debts in silver. There would be no more money in actual circulation than there is now. Coxey and the vagafor them. The silver kings want it to go

> Judge Hughes laments that the Virginia a good deal of complaint about the scarcity but not a word about the quality of the money people had. All that I saw was as good as gold. Silver was the currency when our rude forefathers were eating acorns in the German forests. The Virginia people long ago passed that primitive stage when they carried their money in their saddle bags or a buckskin belt. Judge Hughes is a farmer as well as a judge. He only grieves over the fall in what he has to sell. It is plain that he would like to sell by one measure and buy by another. He further says that with free coinage silver would rise to a premium over gold. That would be a blessing to the silver kings, but it is hard to see what advan-We would still be on the gold standard, for no currency at a premium ever circu-"That fact was demonstrated by our ex-

triotic Americans can stand and save us | perience after the act of 1834, when silver went at a premium. I have never yet You will find the members of the old been able to see how a laborer can be benwages are paid, or how people can get rich by watering their currency. Judge Hughes out silver. The Treasury Department would be made to do so but the people won't You can't put the robe of Jefferhave it. Judge Hughes has for over twenty years been drawing a salary from the government and I venture to say that he has always drawn it in greenbacks or gold.

He teaches by precept, not by example. "There is a widespread alarm in the ountry at the remote prospect of the election of the Populist ticket. People are preparing for the deluge by putting their gold in safety deposit boxes or old stockings; every one sees the panic and disorder that must result from a change in the measure of value by which we have lived and contracts have been made for over sixty years. Wealth cannot be created by blowing bub bles. The silver craze is one of those pericountry. They always breed demagogy. Men are still living who can remember when people were run mad over the morus multicatulis and everybody was going to get rich off mulberry leaves. Mulberry eaves are a surer foundation for a fortune than flat money.

ASSEMBLING

GATHERING FOR THE ANNUAL EN-CAMPMENT AT CLEVELAND.

Divisions from Indiana Already on the Ground-The Knights as a Military Organization.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.-Great crowds of visitors were attracted to the Knights of Pythias encampment to-day, it being estimated that fifty thousand spectators witnessed the dress parade of the Second (Ohio) Regiment this afternoon. This is the only full regiment yet at the camp, but it is expected that all the Ohio Knights will be here by to-morrow. Among the divisions which arrived to-day were those from Pittsburg, Allegheny and Lancaster, Pa., and Muncle, Ind., and the first battalion of the First Regiment from Charleston and Parkersburg, W. Va. To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock Director-general Day, of the centennial commission, will formally turn over the camp to Major General carnahan. The exercises at the camp this afternoon consisted of the dress parade and a sacred band concert. This evening many of the visiting Knights attended services at the Epworth Memorial M. E. Church, and

Among the attractions at the camp is Lafayette (Ind.) Division of the Uniform Rank, which has won more prizes than any other division in the country, even though it has not competed in prize drills in eight years. There is also present the crack lin was noted for a never failing appetite division from Hastings, Mich. Both of of startling proportions. An observant competitive drill.

Major General Carnahan, in speaking today of the Knights as a military organi- table next to his, ate eighteen medium zation, said it was part of the unwritten law of the order that the Knights should respond to the call of the government in | end to end before their eyes. After the time of need, especially if it was necessary to repel an invasion by a foreign foe. The Knights were not in any sense guardsmen, he said, and they would not take part in internal dissensions unless it was necessary to preserve order and uphold the laws. Supreme Chancelior Richie, in speaking to-day of the policy of the order, said there would probably be no change. "The same lessons that it teaches men to-day." he said, "will be good for men a thousand years hence. No great question of policy will be debated at the present session of was as great a failure as the expedition to the Supreme Lodge. The German question manner.

iary orders of Pythianism, has its headquarters at the Weddell House. The most important business to come before its meet-The leading candidates for the place are Mrs. J. B. S. Neubert, of Kansas City, and tory of Red Cloud and Sitting Bull said Mrs. Nellie Scattedgood, of Michigan, and would have felt no surprise, but a some lively electioneering in their behalf is already going on. It is expected that the headquarters of all the other auxiliary societies will be opened before to-morrow

AESOP, SILVER PLATED.

Illustrating the Fate of an Ass That Got Free and Unlimited Clover. New York Sun.

A certain Ass and a Horse occupied adning stalls in a large Barn. They were fed on nutritious golden Grain and as much freshiy-cut Clover as was good for their Health. This Diet kept them in good condition, and made them strong enough to perform ther Duties to the satisfaction of the Farmer who owned them. The Ass, however, was continually complaining because his Coat was not so sleek as that

If a little Clover is a Good Thing, he thought, unlimited Clover would make a bigger Ass of me, and it is what I need to fatten me up and improve my Coat. Then he told the Horse that he proposed to eat up all the Clover in the pasture the next time the Farmer turned them into it. The Horse pointed out to him how absurd it was for one Ass to try to eat all the Clover in a forty-acre lot without assistance, and advised him to stick to his present Diet, as the difference in their Coats was due to other causes. But the Ass would not listen to Horse Sense and brayed loudly in answer to Argument.

The first time the Farmer turned him into the pasture the Ass started in to eat up all the Clover in sight. He ate so fast and so much that he deranged his Digestive Apparatus and suddenly found himself swelling and in great pain. As no Veterinary Surgeon was at hand, the poor Ass kept swelling up until he finally burst. When the Farmer found his Remains he promptly skinned them, so the Ass in the end lost even the rough hide which he was traing Moral: Don't be an Ass.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN DEAD

FAMOUS AS A SPORTSMAN, GOURMET AND STORY TELLER.

Personal Friend of Conkling and Others-His Varied Career.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.-John Cham-berin, of Washington, died to-night at the Grand Union Hotel. He had been in a comatose state for thirty hours. His death was due to a complication of kidney troubles.

John Chamberlin was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in September, 1836. He received a common school education there, but moved to New York city before he was of age. Early in life he was engaged on the Mississippi river as the dispenser of liquid refreshments on one of the swell steamboats that plied between St. Louis and New Orleans. He made enough money on the river to go into business in St. Louis, then, as at all other periods of his life, the exceptional faculty of gathering about him men of the highest social standing and greatest influence.

Amassing considerable capital in the West, he returned to New York and in partnership with Price McGrath opened up in Virginia some months ago and heard a clubhouse near the site of the Hoffman House that from the very outset did an enormous business. At Chamberlin's could be found every night dozens of men of national reputation, from every walk of days sporting was fashionable, and no-John Chamberlin's. The play ran high in those times, and many were the games many thousands. Free dinners were given that were the delight of the epicures, and unlimited hospitality prevailed. Money bakes at Monmouth. flowed into Chamberlin's hands in a continthe actual management.

HIS GREAT AMBITION. Besides the New York establishment, Chamberlin also founded the Club House Daly. On closing out the former place he went to Washington, and after conducting clubhouses there for a few years, the last in the building on New York avenue, now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, he took the hotel at the corner of Fifteenth and I streets. He lived to see realized, but not to enjoy, the crowning ambition of his life-the completion of the magnificent hotel at Old Point Comfort that bears his name. It was thrown open to the public just a few months ago, and at that time nobody dreamed that the man whose indomitable will had succeeded in an undertaking that often seemed hopeless would so soon drop from the ranks of the living. Of the assemblage at the opening of the Chamberlin, he was the gayest, for after years of discouragement and arduous work, he had at last achieved the one object that his heart had been so deply set on. But during all the years to come that palatial structure will be his

In his bearing John Chamberlain was one of the most fascinating men. He could tell good stories by the hour and his stock of reminiscenses was unlimited. Even when disease pressed him sorely and it was evident to everyone that his days were numbered, he kept up his courage and genial He never complained and stoutly asserted that he was improving when inin Washington for the last time, some three weeks since, he joked with all of his to think that he would yet surmount his

His whole life seemed animated with desire to make other people happy. He wittiest spirits in America. To them he gave dinners that were poems and in the art of entertaining splendidly no man of this age ever proved himself John Chamberlin's equal. His strong personal friends were legion. Roscoe Conkling loved him as a brother, and he was only one of many, His death will be sore tidings to Secretary Lamont, to General Miles, to John W Mackey, to Thomas P. Ochiltree, to William F. Cody, to Henry Watterson, and a A writer in the New York Evening

ited with more good things said and done during his long career before the public as a favorite and famed boniface than have fallen from the dips or been done by the hand of most men. He was a welcome vispaper paragraph under the eye of the writer, recounting John Chamberlin's doings for a certain August month, says: "He has dined since the season opened with Senators at Newport, Cabinet ministers at Bar Harbor, Congressmen at Narragansett, beauty at Old Point, diplomacy at Lenox, bous vivants at Long Branch. Sportsmen at Saratoga, connoisseurs at Cohasset, and assorted colonels, captains and fishermen at Cape May.'

A NEVER FAILING APPETITE.

Besides being a gourmet, John Chamberfriend, dropping in at a famous uptown oyster house one evening and taking the sized oysters apiece while waiting for the cook to boil a large lobster, cleft alive from oyster and this lobster were disposed of the two gourmets are a dozen oysters each. moistening each oyster with a dip or two of specially prepared pepper sauce; then followed a "No. 2" lobster, Welsh rarebits for two and two dozen roasted clams. Chamberlin in his day owned recordbreaking horses and leaves a reputation for unbroken records in the making of dishes never equaled. He opened and for many years maintained Monmouth Park, then the most famous race track on the Atlantic coast. He was a power in the social and semi-public life of New York city in the days when John Morrissey, by the aid of | his race track and clubhouse at Saratoga and his clubhouse in Twenty-fourth street, dominated a certain element in the political and sporting life in the East. A quarter of a century ago John Morrissey was known chiefly as a prize fighter, and gathered at his Twenty-fourth-street clubhouse the Eastern and tough element, while Chamberlin's Twenty-fifth-street house was the favorite rendezvous of the Western and Southern and more artistocratic part of New York's floating life, and these two had their rows in politics and in many other

Chamberlin first became identified with the turf in 1870, though he had been interested in horses at Lexington, St. Louis, old Metairie, New Orleans, and other famous tracks in the days long before that, when turf racing was distinctly a Southern sport In 1866, when Leonard Jerome spent half a million in making Jerome Park what it was before he sold it to the association, Chamberlin's roundhouse, back of the carriages, was the only place to pick a bird and cally his faithful old black "Trusty"

knew ow to pour out a glass of champagne ancient days were Robert Alexander, the Kentucky breeder, who sold El Rio Rev's Norfolk, to Theodore Winters for \$15,001-the odd dollar being added to the price, according to Chamberlin's way of elling it, because everybody laughed at Alexander for paying \$15,000 for Lexington. sire of Norfolk, a miserable old blind staiion, and Bcb vowed he'd sell one of old Lexington's progeny for more money than he gave for the sire. Other friends of hamberlin were John M. Clay, a son of Henry Clay; General Abe Buford and his brother Tom, who shot a Kentucky judge of the Court of Appeals, and owned Delaware, Onward and other famous horses afterwards sold to Denison & Crawford. It cost John Chamberlin \$260,000 to create Monmouth Park, Long Branch, in 1870. He sold it seven years later for less than a quarter of the sum. It had been the scene of the most famous racing events, gathering crowds as large even as those which attend the Suburban of to-day. Such a crowd saw the duel of wind and muscle

and nerve between Longfellow and Harry Bassett July 2, 1872. HIS RACE TRACK REVENUES. But Chamberlin went to California with True Blue in 1877. "I was sure I would win that four-mile heat race in California."

When Senator Hill comes out for Billy Bryan he will be hissed by Democrats more than the Populists hissed him at said Chamberlin, once, in relating the story 'Chicago. And this was considerable.

of his downfall. "True Blue was the horse to do it with. He was the gamest race horse I ever knew. I was offered \$35,000 for True Blue before I started. It cost \$7,000 to go to California "I had to beat Thad Stevens and Joe Daniels, and had won the second heat with

Tim Robins up. It was dollars to doughnuts I would win the third heat, but it was there the dirty work was done. Palmer, a jockey with a bad record, was up on one of the other horses. The horses were out of sight of the judges, on the back stretch. When they came in sight again True Blue had been cut down cruelly, ruined as a race horse; the race was lest and I was out just \$75,000." Other reverses followed, and Chamberlin had to seil Monmouth track. Chamberlin had known Senator Benjamin Harrison intimately for years, but was an erdent Cleveland man in the campaign of 1888. Harrison won. The two men met shortly after election. John congratulated

"Yes, John. but I understand you op-posed me pretty bitterly," said the President-elect, good-naturedly, "You see, it was this way, Senator," reolled Chamberlin. "I was for Cleveland first and you next; and, you see, I got a

In a discussion of Washington city's equestrian statues, Chamberlin insisted that the horse in the Thomas statue was far and away the best of all, his friend, Lieutenant Young, favoring the Scott nag. Next night Young got Senator Beck into similar discussion, this time championing the bronze nag under Thomas and offering a wager of \$100 on it, leaving it to of the lieutenant, Chamberlin declared the Thomas horse a disgrace to Washington and the sculptor who pretended it was a

When afterwards Young upbraided him for his fickleness, Chamberlin replied bland-"My private opinion is unchanged, but, bless you, you couldn't expect me to decide a bet in favor of a mere lieutenant in the navy against a United States Sen-

"Do you know an experienced chef can fool the finest gourmet?" Chamberlin used and cooked as a young Rnode Island turlife, and there the greatest politicians of key-the best that's to be eaten, they arethe country were wont to come. In those and served to President Moses P. Handy, of the Clover Club, and a deputation of that famous club of 'roasiers' at my Washwhere in the land could such pastime be ington place. They ate it and didn't discarled on under auspices so pleasant as at cover the deception until the next day. 'There is everything in the sauce,' as in which the lowest-priced chips repre- used to get up a great barbecue the day sented \$25 each. The clubhouse was fur- before the Southern racing meet to attract sented \$25 each. The clubhouse was fur-nished in a way that a king might envy, the good livers. Price McGrath used to felt himself compelled to take has not in and on its walls hung oil paintings worth give 'burgoo' at his meetings. A burgoo was a delicious thing. Oxen and sheep were roasted whole. I used to have clam-"Racing men drink more whisky than uous stream, but he did not attend to the anything else, I guess," said Chamberlin details of his business, a brother, Mr. once. "And plenty of champagne, to boot," seems altogether unlikely that John M. Everybody will be talking on all occasions, and it will take the American and it will be taken and it will take the American and it will take the American and it will be teaching oratory. horseman who was a tectotaller.

Other Deaths.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.-Henry J. Winzer died at his home in Newark. N. J., to-day, of Bright's disease, aged sixty-three years. Winzer was engaged in newspaper work in New York city for many years as an editorial writer for various publications, and was also a correspondent during the civil war. In 1868 he was appointed by President Grant consul to Saxe-Coburg and held the position for twelve years. VIENNA, Aug. 23.-Reports received here are to the effect that Count Szeesen de l'emerin, Grand Marshal of the Austrian court, is dead at Aussee.

FALLACIES ABOUT MONEY

The Kind of Bimetallism the Country Had from 1834 to 1850.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Indianapolis Sentinel, in its issue of Aug. 21, claims as a fact that we had actual bimetallism from 1793 to 1820 at a ratio of 15 to 1, and again from 1834 to 1850 at a ratio of 16 to 1, at a parity with gold. Now, I do not know anything from actual experience of the first period, but of the second I was a living factor in the experience of the American people, and let me say in this connection that one ounce of actual experience is worth more than one pound of theoretical writing by paid ediquiries were made about his health. When torial employes. I know not only by authority of "holy writ," but on general prinfrieinds, and his plucky bearing led many ciples and experience that the greatest folly is to try to answer or meet the questions of in this case is the same as trying to answer. gathered about his board the noblest and | the questions or claims of the silver moncmetallist, for as to argument they present none that men of brains can weigh or consider. The truth is, that between the dates named the currency of the country was neither gold nor silver, but coonskins, loonskins, ginseng, with an occasional shinplaster issued by some crossroads grocery, or foreign coin made up mostly of hundred more of equal fame. It was Cham- | Spanish silver, including the Spanish pillar berlin's great delight to assemble such as |dollar and quarter, the fi'pennybit (614 cents) and 'levenpence (12½ cents.) As to the parity of American gold and silver there wasn't any of it, or, if so, as rare as freaks in Barnum's museum. There seems to be a fact that the youthful editor of the Sentinel and the Bryan Democratic party cannot grasp. That is, that this great American country has grown somewhat in the last sixty years; has put off its swaddling clothes and has taken its place among and alongearth: has quit using as an exchange currency such as I have mentioned, and is now ready to assert its national manhood honesty to the balance the greatest commercial, well as ruling, nations of the world, and to recognized and respected the world over.

The Bible says, "No man liveth to himself." Neither does any nation in this age of universal progress and enlightenment live of the Legion of Honor, while the assistant to itself. Coonskins may have answered commissioner received a lesser distinction. loonskins in Minnesota, and silver monometallism may do even now in China, Mexico. Japan and other behind-the-date nations, but no nation can of itself declare by legislative enactment that coonskins. ginseng or shinplasters shall be a legaltender currency and force their acceptance upon the general commercial world; neither can this Nation, great as it is, declare 53 cents to be worth 100 cents and make the world take it at par. As well might it be claimed that a bundle of paper could be taken to the government and have the government print paper dollars, when the government could and would only signify that "this is genuine paper." This is all that the government could and would do under free coinage of silver - its stamp would simply mean, this is silver of the required fineness and of requisite weight. It does not and cannot change its bullion value, any more than it could change, by unlimited issue of paper currency, the value of the paper upon which it was printed. But why waste any more of your valuable space in trying to make the willingly and willfully blind Sentinel see facts of such momentous interest to the future prosperity and perpetuity of this country? It semes that the Sentinel and its Demoistic or Popocratic party are blindly attempting by deception and misrepresentation of the financial problems to turn back the indicator on the dial of progress in this country to the age of current barter us remember this not gold and silver age that the Sentinel so flippantly prates about as the age of ginseng, duroy roads, chills and fever and hard toil, with our cornbread, wild fruits and an occasional squirrel potpie; with bare legs and stone bruises and little school advantages for our children, and, although a little old-fashioned ourselves, we are compelled by the light of these modern days to say that this age of gold, silver and government paper currency in abundance, as good as the best on earth, is much better and preferable to the so-called parity of gold and silver times between 1793 and 1851, with its diversified local currency, hanging its value in crossing State, county or township lines. Let me say, in conclusion, that experience is a great teacher, and one that, if wise, we will heed-at this time when men may be carried off their feet by the windy assertions of some theoretical and mercenary mountebank. No man can get something for nothing honestly. If we would be honest and true to our government and ourselves, let us not ask our government to help us defraud our creditors by asking them or compelling them to take for a full dollar one of half its value in return. In this we may drown ourselves, but cannot pull beneath the surface the remainder of the commercial

Indianapolis, Aug. 22. Hoke Smith's Flop.

The spectacle of Hoke Smith on the stump in Georgia supporting Bryan and taking back the gold-standard speeches he made in the debate with Crisp will be edifying to Georgians.

When Hill Says "I Am a Popocrat." New York Advertiser.

HOKE SMITH'S PORTFOLIO MAY BE GIVEN TO THE HOOSIER.

The Georgian's Reasons for Resigning His Cabinet Office of Secreretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.-The news that

Secretary Hoke Smith had resigned and that his resignation had been accepted by the President created considerable stir in political circles here to-day, although the probability of Mr. Smith's retirement had been, in a measure, anticipated ever since his paper, the Atlanta Journal, declared that it would support Bryan and Sewall. Mr. Smith still declined to discuss the subject to-day, but it is known that the personal relations between the President and Mr. Smith have in no wise been disturbed. Mr. Smith's resignation, his friends say, grew out of his differences with his chief on the question of party policy and his John Chamberlin's decision. The Senator delicate desire not to embarrass the Presitook the wager and, to the astonishment of his conception of party loyalty in acquiescing in the will of the majority, Mr. Smith, during his campaign for the gold standard in Georgia against ex-Speaker Crisp had given a personal pledge that he would, if defeated, support the nominees of the convention. As an honorable man his friends say he felt it his duty to to say. "I had an old fish hawk dressed | President of his position and intentions, and, to avoid embarrassment, placed his resignation at his disposal. It is said that Mr. Cleveland remonstrated. The correspondence on the subject, if published, would no doubt be very interesting, but it is doubtful if it will be given out. It can Brillat Savarin used to say, sagely. They | be stated, however, with great positiveness that the step which Secretary Smith any way affected the warm regard the President and Mr. Smith entertain for each other.

There has been a great deal of gossip promoted. It is regarded as much more probable that a new man will be selected, probably from the middle West, Indiana, Illinois or Missouri. The name of ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, ex-Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, and ex-Congressman Ben Cable, of Illinois, are those clings. All are pronounced gold Demo-

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

France Wants to Know the Name the American Commissioner. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- The French government is rapidly perfecting the details for the International exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 commemorating the birth of the century, and, in this connection, has asked the State Department for the name of the commissioner-general who will represent the United States, and for such other information available as to the participation of this country. To this acting Secretary Rockhill has replied that the commissioner-general has not been named, as the American Congress took no steps at its recent session to provide for an American representative at the exposition. He expressed the belief, however, that the approaching session of Congress will bring about an acceptance of the invitation of

the French republic. President Cleveland called the attention of Congress to the invitation in his annual message last December, and expressed the most earnest hope that steps would be taken for an adequate representation by the United States. But Congress acts slowly on these affairs, and no measure was considered, the idea being that there was plenty of time before 1900. It appears, however, that Great Britain, Germany and other leading powers have been quick to accept, and the French government is allotting space to these countries. American exhibitors are beginning to make inquiry as to where their goods will go, but no answer can be given to them. The prospect is that the best space will be taken before the United States accepts the invitation and makes application for space. This was the case at the last exposition, when American exhibitors were at much disadvantage in point of location. It is expected in official circles here that position, when General Franklin was commissioner-general at a salary of \$10,000 and The opinion prevails that as the appointee will serve after the present administration ends, President Cleveland will not make the appointment, even though Congress passes the act before March 4 next. Aside from the direct emoluments attached to the office a fund is provided for office and In the case of General Franklin the French government conferred

A DISCRIMINATING LAW.

American Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- On the suggestion of the government of Norway and Sweden the State Department is looking into the treaty rights of foreign nations to have their merchant ships enjoy certain privileges which the American laws give to American ships. The French government also is interested in the question and its determination would apply to the extensive merchant marine service of Great Britain and Germany with the United vessels of the United States should be expedited in their shipment across the country by not having to go into a warehouse at the port of arrival. It applies to presents and small personal packof merchandise. Secretary Carlisle has proceeded to execute the law, although the intimation has been made that he would suspend the law because it was in conflict with the treaty rights. Treasury officials in pelts, roots and shinplasters. Some of take the ground, however, that questions of treaties are not for them to decide and that their only duty is to enforce the law as they find it. They have received a letter from the State Department calling attention to the desire of the foreign governments to be included in the privileges of the law, to which the treasury has replied that the law gives no authority to extend the privilege beyond ships of the United States. This leaves the question to be determined by the State Department, where the navigation and shipping provisions of various treaties with foreign countries are being looked into.

Postoffice Re-Established. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.-The postoffice at Flato, Lagrange county, has been reestablished, with George A. Gage as post-

Mr. Hanna's Ideas. New York Special.

Mr. Hanna believes in making the most thorough kind of a fight. He is of the feature of a political battle. He does not hesitate to tell his friends that the battle in Illinois will be a terrific one. He is in this fight to crush Bryanism and to smash the Anarchistic-Populistic Chicago platform in such fashion that the American people will not be terrorized with a similar performance in many years. Mr. Hanna is well aware that the Democrats of New York State have no more hope of carrying the State than they have of jumping offhand into heaven. Hanna has many friends in the Democratic camp, and he has sources of information which are of value. He believes. therefore, that the fight should be directed from Chicago and all of the sound-money

hatteries should be trained on Indiana, Illi-

on the contrary they are predicting that he will lose it by anywhere from 15,000 to

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, was the Chicago headquarters to-day on his way East to speak in Vermont and Maine, The following interview with Senator Thurston was telephoned from Chicago: The change of sentiment in the State of Nebraska on the money question is beginning. You can see it in every town and in every county. The farmers are beginning to read carefully and to consider sound-money literature. I honestly believe that we will gain fully as many sound money Democrats as we will lose Repubmajority in Nebraska will be normal. We should have a majority of at least 15,000."

PRYAN'S TWO SPEECHES.

The Chicago and New York Efforts Ably Compared by a Kansas Man. Topeka Letter in Kansas City Journal. When questioned by the correspondent

"I do not know whether I can answer your question or fill your expectation in my description of Bryan's great convention speech. I was present and heard it all. I soon saw after Mr. Bryan began talking that his remarks were so thoroughly memorized that he need not use his mind to reason or construct sentences with, but that he could devote it to pro ducing an effect. He had on that occasion what might be called an automatic mouth, dent at such a time. Beyond the question | and his entire attention was devoted to his appearance, gestures and 'trick lines.' The speech was a wonderful speech from the fact that Mr. Bryan has a wonderful voice; he is what might be called a prosopera singer and was in that speech what Campanini was in 'Trovatore.' Everything is pitched on a chord, whether it is a jews harp, a railroad bridge or an auditorium

Mr. Bryan with his wonderful voice go the pitch of the building and was heard distinctly everywhere over the area where redeem that pledge. He informed the thousands were seated who could not hear any other speaker that spoke in the hall Perhaps no such voice as his had ever been heard before in a national convention. It was the voice which captured the peo-ple. Not what he said, but the voice and the way he used it. As those who listened had more ears than intelligence, be captured the audience. "The speech was a phenomenon. No man on earth could do it twice; Mr. Bryan cannot do it again and there is not one

The result of that speech will be to give the American people 'the foot and mouth disease,' as Governor Glick termed it when he called the Legislature together in special session. People will be tramping around over the country talking, that but for Bryan's speech would have spared the about Mr. Smith's successor to-day. It public. Schools will be teaching oratory. Reynolds, the Assistant Secretary, will be and it will take the American people twenamount of woe and suffering will never be computed. The disease will be called 'Bryanism' and audiences will be 'Bry-"Mr. Bryan did not try again in New

York to do what he did in Chicago, and

he was very wise in not doing it. I have

read his New York speech and see that he boldly indorses the idea that 'distinctions around which gossip most persistently in society will always exist under every just government,' and that 'equality of talents, of education or of wealth, canno be produced by human institutions.' H speech is exceedingly conservative. does not seek to overthrow existing institutions. He will respect and uphold prop erty rights. He says his party understands the genius of our institutions and are stanch supporters of our form of gov ernment. He endeavors to point out to the bankers how free silver will be for their interests, and how 'the gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. f that which he says is true he does not fathom the politics of the Kansas 'Por They do not want any party or any laws of that kind. If they thought that 'free silver' would benefit the bankers they would not support it. The Populists are not infatuated with our present institutions; and while Mr. Bryan's speech may sound well in New York he must not make that speech in Kansas or he will lose every Populist vote in the State-especially when he says the following:

"'We (meaning himself and his party contend that free and unlimited coinag by the United States alone will raise the and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.23 per ounce in gold throughout the world. "If that is so it will make silver as difficult to get as gold, because it will be worth gold, and the farmer will sell his wheat or the gold standard as before. If his legislation is going to maintain a gold standard the Populists of Kansas don't want it. The Populists of Kansas expect by free coinage by which all the silver of the world wil come to the United States and be coined and that just as fast as a wagonload of silver dollars is coined the wagon will be driven out into the highway and a man with a scoop shovel will throw it out and et the people scramble for the coin. Bryan cannot capture Kansas Populists by saying that free coinage will bring a silve dollar immediately up to the gold standard where it will be just as hard to get as gold The Kansas Populist don't want anythin rated by gold. He hates gold and wants to see it abolished, and if the Populistic farmer must sell his wheat on the gold standard he won't be able to see where the benefits of free silver come in. Mr. Bryan's speech is full of things which will be conclusively answered as the campaign progresses, and by the 1st of October those who are managing his campaign will wish that speech wa sunk a thousand fathoms deep. If Mr. when Congress acts it will provide for a | Bryan's views could be demonstrated in advance on the effect of free coinage bringing all silver up to a gold standard every Republican in Kansas would vote for it and every Populist against it.'

> FREE SPEECH AND FREE STREETS Judge Cox May Mean Well, but Is Deficient in Logic.

Judge Cox, of the Indianapolis City Court s getting a good deal of Popocratic praise just now because he has refused to punis persons who have been arrested for obstructing the public streets while engaged in political argument or in listening to the litical arguments of others. The learned Judge, sitting in awful majesty in his Police Court, calls upon the Constitution of tention that the rights of peaceable assemblage and of free speech shall not be abrogated, and affirms that the people have perfect liberty to discuss what he calls the 'puzzling questions' of the times, in which | hopeful office-seeker. liberty he will protect them with all the vast powers confided to him. And therefore he releases all persons in durance for violation of a city ordinance providing that the public streets shall at all times be

thoroughfares. Doubtless the Judge means well. But he should pause in his mad carrer of no-logic to reflect that there are plenty of vacant lots in Indianapolis and a number of public halls that can be hired; and that if the crowds of people who want to exercise their lungs or their eardrums should be too large for these places there is practically unlimited extent of level prairie surround ing Indianapolis on all sides. There is nothng in the Constitution that declares that a part of the people shall have the right to prevent the rest of the people from going up and down the streets of the cities where they pay taxes if they have business to

No Chicago Dogberry, if any such there be in this enlightened community, should permit himself to be governed by the Cox precedent. The streets of Chicago belong to the whole people, not to a portion o them. From every point of view the more the free-coiners talk the better, but they must keep off the public sidewalks and must not obstruct the highways.

THE PRICE OF CORN.

A Good Test of the Steadiness in Price of Silver and Gold. New York Evening Post.

The free-silver advocates who try to prove by the price of farm products that silver has not depreciated are not disposed to go into details as to the price of corn. And yet corn is the best of all our farm products by which to make a test of the steadiness in price of silver or gold. It is the best for reasons which are easily stated and easy to understand. It is by far the largest of our grain products and has been so for many years. It is also by far the most generally distributed. According to the agricultural report for 1892 twenty-six States produced over 10,000,000 bushels of corn each, while only half as many States produced as much as 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. Still further, its price is least affected by foreign conditions. We produce over 80 per cent, of the world's product and consume almost all of it at home. For many years our average export of corn has been only a little over 3 per cent. of corn has varied less in recent years than in the case of most agricultural products, This is true because the methods of planting, tillage and harvesting are almost unchanged as compared with the period immediately preceding the great decline in the price of silver.

All these facts go to show, in the eyes of any open-minded observer, that the price of corn, on an average, should theoretically have remained nearly stationary as compared with a steady standard of value. Now let us turn from theory to fact and see how we come out. Has this steadless nois. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. As of all our great agricultural products fall a matter of fact the Republican national carryaigners do not believe that Bryan it remained nearly on a par with gold? will carry his own State of Nebraska, but If the latter is trued then we have an ex-

Prove the merit of Heod's Sarsaparilla - por tive, perfect, permanent Cures. Cures of Scrofula in severest forms, Salt Rheum, with intense itching and burning, scald head, boils, pimples, etc.

Cures of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, by toning and making rich, red blood. Cures of Nervousness and That Tired Feeling. by feeding nerves, muscles and tissues on pure blood. For book of cures by

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Send address to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

PARK-To-Day-3 P. M. MURRAY & MACK, in their new typhoon of merriment

'Finnigan's Courtship' its wealth of Humor and its Great Array of Specialties. Prices 10c, 20c, 30c. Matinees Daily.

Songs between acts.

BASE BALL

Singing Night next Friday. Popular

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, INDIANAPOLIS vs. COLUMBUS Game Called at 3:45 P. M.

Tickets on sale at the Arcade, Alcazar, dams' cigar store and Huder's. Box seats on sale now at the Alcazar.

ADMISSION, - - - 25c and 50c

WISSEL'S GARDEN Concert Every Evening.

WM. M. BIRD. Ir. & CO., 29 East Market Street ceedingly strong argument that gold has not appreciated, as the silver men claim. On page 415 of the agricultural report for

1892 is a table giving the average price of corn in the United States for a number of From this table any sch can find by a moment's figuring that the average price from 1870 to 1879 was 42 6-16 cents per bushel, and from 1879 to 1892, 41 2-10 cents. We choose 1879 as a dividing line because it was the date of the resumption of specie payments, and because the great drop in the price of silver came later. If correction should be made for the premium on gold in the first period, the be stronger still. The reader must bear fully in mind that the prices given are average prices for the whole country, and not the actual prices in any one locality, which would, of course, be worthless as an argument on one side or the other.

OFFICIAL PIE. It Will Not Be All Locked Up by Civil-Service Rules.

A story was sent out from here a few days ago stating that the next administrawhether it was McKinley's or Bryan's, would find to its sorrow that all the offices except positions filled by the President with and by the consent of the Senate had been bagged by President Cleveland; that his order of several months ago had placed within the classified service every with one or two execptions, that heretofor had been regarded as legitimate pap for the spoilsmen. It is true that all the from messengers to chiefs of bureaus are now under civil service, and no appointments can be made without a comp examination, but all the same the next administration will find a way to take care of

its friends. And it can be done after this For instance, the Secretary of the Treasury will want a chief clerk of his own political faith. He will request the President to except the office of chief clerk from examination. The President, out of courtesy fer the request to them, and a majority of that commission being members of the President's party will, of course, acquiesce, And thus with all the desirable positions that are now in the classified service. Another way the next administration could get in its work would be to reduce to the ower grades all Democrats now he important places and promote from the ranks those Republicans who have been retained by the Cleveland administration. dea of this, and they are now at work on a scheme which they will present to Mr. Cleveland to require vacancies in the higher grades to be filled by competitive examination among the clerks, the same as the competitive examination for entrance into he public service. This would deprive the Secretary of a department from promoting the favorite or political follower, and would practically cut off the little patronage now enjoyed by the Cabinet officers. However, The civil-service bogy does not frighten the commission can amend and modify the existing rules in a way to entirely take care Foreigners Want the Same Rights as the United States to uphold him in his con- of the boys who are now shouting and working for their respective candidates. Not-withstanding the civil service, Washington next March and for many months there-after will be filled with the expectant and

A Discredited Paper.

One of the Sentinel's glaring headlines over this ridiculous stuff which it was palming off on its readers for news referred to the Indianapolis Journal as the "Lying Organ of Plutocracy" because the Journal had stated the truth; over a responsible signature, about the mythical silver club. The Indianapolis Journal, as far as we have observed, is an able and truth-ful paper conducted in a gentlemanly way. What the Sentinel is may be judged by the fact that R. L. Davis, chairman the Democratic county committee of Ohio county, wrote, after the Sentinel's publication of Tuesday, to the chairman of the Democratic State commit-tee that the Sentinel's Ohio county silver club news was untrue.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by mill-ions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup 25 cents a bottle.

Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle. Necks and arms of snowy whiteness, forms fair as the lily, are the pleasing endowments conferred by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. A healthful substitute for the poisonous cosmetics formely in vogue.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or

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SPEEDT CURB TREATMENT. -- Warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA fointment), and mild doses of CUTI-CURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.